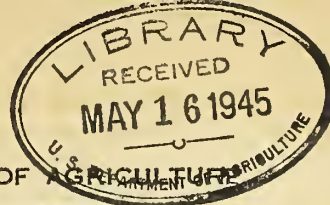


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
April 10, 1941,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1941

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated April 1, 1941
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<u>United States</u>						
Winter wheat.....	11.8	13.4	13.3	569,417	589,151	616,128
Rye.....	76	69	81	----	----	----
Pasture.....	74	71	77	----	----	----
<u>Southern States</u>						
Early potatoes ²	76	76	78	----	----	----
Peaches.....	62	75	82	----	----	----

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1930-39		1940		1941	
	Per- cent ³	1,000 bushels	Per- cent ³	1,000 bushels	Per- cent ³	1,000 bushels
<u>United States</u>						
Corn for grain.....	40.9	828,331	54.3	1,273,015	54.2	1,180,078
Wheat.....	17.4	130,615	20.5	153,776	24.0	195,755
Oats.....	36.6	373,240	36.9	345,664	38.0	469,913

¹ Yield per seeded acre.

² Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in 10 Southern States and California.

³ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

GROVER B. HILL

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1941

The new crop season is starting off with better than average prospects. In the southeastern half of the country crops and pastures are late but, except perhaps in some winter vegetable areas of the South, the lateness is not serious. In the West the weather has been mild and the season is well advanced. During the last several months precipitation has been light from the Tennessee and Missouri River Valleys northward but winter precipitation is not ordinarily important in this area except for hay crops and in most sections April rains have already brought at least partial relief. South of a line from Kansas to northern California there has been much more than normal rainfall and except in portions of California where there has been too much rain, this area appears to have had an excellent start and should show further recovery from the effects of recent droughts. Reports on western ranges show them to be in better condition than on any April 1 in ten years with prospects favorable in nearly all areas. In all 13 western range States, reports from range areas show the condition of both cattle and sheep above average for April 1. In the East cold weather has retarded the northward advance of the pasture season but prospects appear average or better. Surplus labor is rapidly disappearing from farming areas near active industrial centers and some of the smaller part-time or subsistence type farms may not be actively worked this year. Present indications, however, are that the total acreage in crops will be fully maintained and that the numbers of milk cows, beef cattle, sheep and chickens will be increased.

Winter wheat prospects are reported good in most areas except in northern Missouri and portions of adjoining States where considerable winter wheat was killed by cold weather in November and the land is being replanted to other grains. With weather conditions during the remainder of the season about as favorable as usual the yield of winter wheat per acre seeded is expected to average about 13.3/ bushels

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compared with 13.4 bushels last year and only 8.5 to 12.3 bushels in other years since 1931. This favorable yield for 1941 would result in a winter wheat crop of about 616 million bushels compared with a near-average wheat crop of just under 590,000,000 bushels last year. The condition of rye on April 1 averaged 81 percent of normal, well above the average for the 1930-39 period that includes several drought years but about the same as in 1938 and 1939.

Stocks of grain on farms are large. Farm stocks of corn are smaller than a year ago but stocks of oats are larger because of the very large production in 1940. Allowing for barley and grain sorghums, farm stocks of all feed grain combined are probably about the same as a year ago and also about the same as at this season in 1939 and 1933. The tonnage of feed grain disappearing from the farms (including quantities marketed, fed, etc.) has continued slightly above average but at about a normal rate for a year of large supplies. Wheat stocks on farms are estimated at nearly 196 million bushels. This is 50 percent more than the 10-year average for April 1 but only 4 percent larger than stocks two years ago.

Fruit prospects are still quite uncertain but conditions are believed to be favorable in most areas. However, in California excessive rains and the resulting floods have caused some damage to both citrus and deciduous fruits and in the lower Missouri Valley area there has been some winter injury to apples and peaches. Prospects for the California Valencia orange crop, which will soon start moving, have been reduced about 5 percent since last month; April 1 conditions indicating a crop of about 27,300,000 boxes compared with 26,883,000 last year. In the South all the important peach States report prospects better than usual with trees in good condition and frost damage slight. The acreage of strawberries for picking this year is expected to be about 6 percent larger than the acreage picked last year and 19 percent larger than the 1930-39 average. The early producing States, which have nearly half of the total strawberry acreage, expect a better-than-average crop this year.

Reports on plantings of early vegetables in the South and on intended plantings of early-planted vegetables in the North show various shifts between regions and between crops, but no very significant changes in the aggregate acreage of vegetables to be grown for market. Vegetable acreages reported to date show a total about 2 percent larger than in 1940 and about 1 percent above average. Production indications for vegetable crops harvested or about to be harvested are about 4 percent below production in the same areas last year but 11 percent above the 10-year average.

Production in the areas which usually supply commercial vegetables for the April market is also expected to be slightly lower than last year but above average. The decreases are expected to be in asparagus, snap beans, carrots, cauliflower, lettuce, green peas, and spinach. Increases are indicated for lima beans, beets, cabbage, celery, Bermuda onions, peppers, and tomatoes.

Milk production per cow was outstandingly heavy on April 1 as in the earlier months of this year. The number of cows is also increasing and milk production per capita on April 1 was about 4 percent higher than at the same season in any previous year for which estimates are available.

Egg production per 100 hens, which was exceptionally high during the early part of the year, was only slightly above average on April 1 but quite generally higher than a year ago, except in the Western States.

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WINTER WHEAT: A winter wheat production of 616,128,000 bushels is indicated by April 1 conditions. This indicated production is 4.6 percent larger than the 1940 crop of 589,151,000 bushels, and 8 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 569,417,000 bushels.

Winter wheat was seeded last fall under generally favorable soil moisture conditions in all areas, except in an area extending from west central Illinois through southern Iowa, northern Missouri, northeastern Kansas, and the eastern two-thirds of Nebraska, where fall growth was retarded by a shortage of rainfall. The severe storm on November 11 accompanied by freezing temperatures came before the wheat plants were weather hardened and caused damage in this area which was not apparent when the wheat entered the winter. There was further injury from low temperatures in March in this same area and in States to the north. The extent of the injury from the early fall and late spring freezes is still uncertain in the northern part of the Winter Wheat Belt, where on April 1 wheat was still somewhat dormant. Growers reports of conditions and probable abandonment on April 1, however, indicate considerable loss of acreage in this mid-western area. In the Middle Atlantic States the tops of the wheat plants were browned by spring cold and high winds. There was some shortage of moisture during March in the Northern Great Plains and Mountain States. Wet weather and cloudiness are affecting wheat adversely in California. Conditions are very favorable in the Pacific Northwest.

Stem rust has appeared in the Southern Great Plains area at an earlier date than usual. The present plentiful supply of moisture and the excessive vegetative growth in that area are causing some apprehensions of later damage. However, it is still too early to determine what effect rust may have on the final outturn of the crop. Red rust is reported in wheat fields in the Imperial Valley in California and in Arizona, where it appeared earlier than usual.

The preliminary indication of acreage remaining for harvest indicates an abandonment of 13.9 percent of the seeded acreage, compared with abandonment of 17.5 percent last year, and the 10-year average abandonment of 18.6 percent. Comparatively low loss of acreage due to winter killing and diversion is indicated, except in the belt that was injured by the early fall and late spring freezes, where heavy losses of acreage appear to have occurred. There are only four important wheat States, however, in which the indications of abandonment are higher than the 10-year average abandonment. These States are Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and New Mexico. With this comparatively low abandonment for the United States the acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest in 1941 would be 39,859,000 acres, compared with 36,147,000 acres harvested in 1940, and the 10-year average of 39,141,000 harvested acres.

The indicated yield of 13.3 bushels per seeded acres is slightly below the 1940 seeded yield of 13.4 bushels per acre, but otherwise the highest yield since the 13.1 bushels produced in 1931. The 10-year average is 11.8 bushels per acre.

CORN STOCKS: Stocks of corn on farms April 1, 1941 are lower than the stocks for that quarter in either 1939 or 1940 but are still at a high level, the estimate of 1,180,078,000 bushels being about 42 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 828,331,000 bushels. The April 1, 1940 stocks of 1,273,015,000 bushels were the highest for that date in the 15 years of record and the April 1, 1939 stocks were 1,220,603,000 bushels. A disappearance from farms during the last quarter (January 1-April 1) of 630 million bushels is shown, compared with 641 million in the first quarter of 1940 and the 10-year average disappearance for this quarter of 568 million bushels. The estimates relate to total stocks on farms including carry-over of previous crops and corn under seal.

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On a percentage basis April 1, 1941 farm stocks amounted to 54.2 percent of the 1940 production of corn for grain. The April 1, 1940 stocks amounted to 54.3 percent of the 1939 production and the April 1 average for the 10 years, 1930-39 is 40.9 percent.

In the Corn Belt, stocks were about 14 percent below those in 1940 and 4 percent shorter than in 1939, but 50 percent above average. In this area large amounts of the previous year's crops were carried over into the 1940-41 crop marketing season. While the present stocks are at a high level for the Corn Belt as a whole there is more than the usual variation between States. In Ohio and Indiana where the corn crop was short last year, present stocks are below average and a third less than on April 1 a year ago. In Illinois, April 1 stocks continue above average, but are lower than in either of the past 3 years. April 1 stocks in Wisconsin are over twice as large as average and the heaviest in the 15 years of record. Stocks in Minnesota and Iowa are lower than those on April 1 last year but are still over twice as large as the average. In Nebraska the April 1 stocks, while only about 11 percent above average, were the heaviest in 6 years.

In the North Atlantic States, April 1 stocks were about 4 percent shorter than last year but 7 percent above average. Stocks in the South Atlantic States were 15 percent above those on April 1 a year ago and 19 percent greater than the average for that quarter. In the South Central group April 1 stocks were 45 percent larger than those on that date a year ago and 23 percent above the average. Stocks in the Western States were 84 percent above those of April 1 last year and 7 percent larger than average.

WHEAT STOCKS: April 1 farm stocks of all wheat are estimated at 195,755,000 bushels compared with 153,776,000 bushels a year ago and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 130,615,000 bushels. These are the largest April 1 stocks of wheat on farms since these records began in 1926. On January 1, 1941 farm stocks were 283,882,000 bushels. Stocks of wheat are particularly large in the spring wheat area and in the central Great Plains area. These estimates include wheat stored on farms under Government loans.

The April 1 farm stocks represent 24 percent of 1940 production and 26 percent of the 10-year production of all wheat. Disappearance of wheat for the quarter ending April 1 this year was 88,127,000 bushels compared with 80,738,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average for the quarter of 88,450,000 bushels. The favorable 1940 production, improved market prices, and open country roads for hauling most of the quarter were important factors in maintaining the average market movement.

The distribution of farm stocks by classes was as follows: hard red winter 68,710,000 bushels; soft red winter 33,853,000 bushels; white (winter and spring combined) 14,485,000 bushels; hard red spring 63,944,000 bushels and durum 14,758,000 bushels.

OATS STOCKS: Farm stocks of oats on April 1, 1941 are estimated at 469,913,000 bushels compared with 345,664,000 on April 1, 1940 and 373,240,000 bushels, the 10-year (1930-39) average. Present farm stocks are 36 percent greater than a year ago and 26 percent above the 10-year average. In spite of the continued heavy disappearance since January 1, relatively large stocks of oats remain on hand in most of the important Corn Belt States from the generous 1940 crop. The disappearance of farm stocks of oats during the past quarter January 1 to April 1 totaled 322,106,000 bushels compared with 248,201,000 bushels during the corresponding period a year ago and the 10-year average for the quarter of 252,756,000 bushels.

RYE: The condition of rye on April 1 was 81 percent of normal compared with 69 percent a year earlier, and 76 percent, the 10-year (1930-39) average. The crop made a good start last fall and winter weather was generally favorable so that it now enters the spring growing season with promising prospects. Condition of rye is above the 10-year average in most of the States west of the Mississippi River, being far above in much of the Great Plains area. In Missouri and parts of Nebraska and Kansas, the crop apparently was injured by the severe freeze in November and, later, by alternate freezing and thawing. In Kansas, however, the present condition is still above the 10-year average.

In addition to Missouri and Nebraska, condition of the crop is also reported below average in Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. This is attributed partly to unfavorable weather during the winter and partly to the lateness of the spring season.

Prospects are average or better in all other States, and are unusually good in the three leading rye producing States--Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

PEACHES - 10 Southern States and California: Condition of the peach crop on April 1 in the 10 Southern peach States was 82 percent, compared with 75 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 62 percent. Though it is too early for definite indications relative to the 1941 crop, present prospects are favorable in all of these States.

In most important producing sections of the South Atlantic States, cool spring weather retarded bud development to a considerable extent and blossoming, therefore, was somewhat later than usual. Spring weather to date has been favorable for orchard work, and orchards are generally in good condition. In Georgia, the interval between blossoming in northern and southern areas was relatively short, and the shipping seasons in these two areas may, therefore, overlap to a greater extent than usual.

In Arkansas, freezing temperatures occurred over many parts of the State on March 29 but no serious damage to peach buds was reported. Elberta orchards in the southwestern commercial area were in full bloom by April 1. Development of buds in the Clarksville, Crowley Ridge, and northwestern sections was retarded by cool spring weather, and the bloom in these sections, therefore, will be later than usual. In southern Alabama and Mississippi, peach orchards were in full bloom during the latter part of March, and by April 1 orchards in central and northern areas of those States were beginning to blossom.

In northeast Oklahoma, peach trees were damaged by early freezes last November, but for the State as a whole, prospects are favorable. Texas peaches came through the winter with no freeze damage, and present prospects are favorable in that State.

California peaches have passed the blossom period. The set of fruit appears to be somewhat variable for both Clingstone and Freestone varieties, but many orchards are carrying a relatively heavy set of fruit, and considerable thinning may be necessary. In most sections, excessive rains which occurred immediately prior to, and during blossom time, interfered materially with spraying operations, and were favorable for the development of brown rot.

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It is too early, however, to definitely determine the extent of damage from these causes. In the important Sacramento Valley clingstone area, many orchards were flooded during this period of heavy rains. Trees in some parts of this area may eventually die due to this flooding; and in many orchards production during the coming season may be materially reduced on account of excessive soil moisture.

CITRUS FRUITS: Orange production for the 1940-41 marketing season is now estimated at 80,530,000 boxes compared with 75,646,000 boxes last season (1939-40) and 78,571,000 boxes in 1938-39. The 1940-41 grapefruit crop is placed at 40,040,000 boxes compared with 35,175,000 boxes in 1939-40 and 43,594,000 boxes in 1938-39.

Florida: The early and mid-season crop of Florida oranges is placed at 16,500,000 boxes, compared with 15,600,000 boxes in 1939-40. Harvest of these varieties is nearly complete. The Florida Valencia crop is indicated to be 11,000,000 boxes compared with 10,000,000 boxes in 1939-40. Carlot movement of this variety is increasing and shipments are expected to reach a peak in April.

The 1940-41 Florida grapefruit crop is estimated at 21,000,000 boxes, compared with 15,900,000 boxes in 1939-40 and 23,300,000 boxes in 1938-39.

On April 3 heavy winds in Polk County caused considerable damage to citrus fruit. Shipments from that area are expected to be reduced somewhat, as a result of the storm damage, but it is expected that much of the fruit blown from trees or otherwise damaged will be used for processing.

Texas: Production of oranges in Texas is estimated at 2,850,000 boxes compared with 2,360,000 boxes in 1939-40. The Texas grapefruit crop is placed at 14,400,000 boxes which is the same as production last season (1939-40). The 1938-39 Texas grapefruit crop totalled 15,670,000 boxes. Harvesting of all citrus fruit in that State has been delayed somewhat by heavy rains. Quarantine regulations have been modified to permit harvesting through the month of May this year, and shipments during the remainder of the season are, therefore, expected to be heavier than for the same period last year. In past years, quarantine regulations have usually required that all fruit be picked by April 30.

California: The 1940-41 California orange crop is placed at 46,576,000 boxes compared with 44,404,000 boxes in 1939-40 and 41,420,000 boxes in 1938-39. Indicated production of navel and miscellaneous oranges is 19,270,000 boxes compared with 17,521,000 boxes in 1939-40. The harvest of these varieties in Southern California is progressing rapidly. A material decline in shipments is anticipated after the third week in April; and by the middle of May, shipments are expected to be about complete. Production of Valencia oranges is indicated to be 27,306,000 boxes compared with 26,883,000 boxes in 1939-40. Harvest of the Valencia crop in Central California will begin late in April.

These estimates of California oranges represent reductions from the March 1 estimates of 4 percent for the navel and miscellaneous crop and 5 percent for the Valencia crop, due to losses from "water rot"--mostly in Southern California--caused by excessive rains during the past 3 months.

Production of California grapefruit in 1940-41 is placed at 1,840,000 boxes, compared with 1,975,000 boxes in 1939-40 and 1,924,000 boxes in 1938-39. Growing conditions during March were favorable in California grapefruit producing areas, with no serious damage expected from the recent excessive rains, such as occurred to oranges.

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The 1940-41 California lemon crop is estimated at 13,588,000 boxes. Production was 11,963,000 boxes last season (1939-40) and 11,106,000 boxes in 1938-39. Some damage to lemons may result from the excessive rainfall but as yet there is no evidence of serious injury.

Arizona: Production of Arizona grapefruit totals 2,800,000 boxes compared with 2,900,000 boxes in 1939-40 and 2,700,000 boxes in 1938-39. The Arizona orange crop is estimated at 600,000 boxes compared with 520,000 boxes in 1939-40 and 430,000 boxes in 1938-39. Continuation of the period of relatively heavy rains, which began in December, has further increased soil moisture supplies, causing a high percentage of grapefruit of unusually large sizes. It is expected that a considerable portion of this large-size fruit will be diverted to processing plants. Harvesting of Arizona Valencias progressed rapidly in March. The bulk of this crop is expected to move to market during the next 2 months. The heavy rains caused some damage to oranges, but to a lesser extent than to grapefruit.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States and California on April 1 was 78 percent compared with 76 percent on April 1, 1940, and with the 10-year (1930-39) average of 76 percent.

Cool, wet weather delayed planting operations in most of the southern States and germination has been slow in the northern belt of counties. In some areas stands will be below average because of the rotting of seed in the ground. Condition of the crop in commercial areas is reported to be above average although the season is later than usual in most of these areas. In the commercial areas of Florida and in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, where harvesting begins in April, the production in the two States combined is indicated to be above average but is 20 percent below the large crop of 1940. Prospective production of the spring crop in Florida, however, is 5 percent below average and is 38 percent smaller than last year's bumper crop. In Texas, growing conditions have been quite favorable for the spring crop and high yields are in prospect.

SUGAR BEETS AND BEET SUGAR: The 1940 sugar beet crop, following two previous bumper crops, established a new high record for sugar beet production in the United States. Complete returns from the sugar beet factories show that 12,192,000 tons of beets were dug, which exceeds the previous largest crop (1938) by 577,000 tons, and the bumper crop of 1933 by 1,162,000 tons.

Beets were planted on 975,000 acres and 916,000 acres were harvested, practically the same as in the 1939 season. Loss of acreage between planting and harvest was 59,000 acres, or 6.1 percent, in comparison with 7.4 percent in 1939, and 8.1 percent for the period 1929-38.

Beet yields were exceptionally good - the best in many years, and they offset in some measure the smaller sugar content of the beets. The 1940 yield for the United States was 13.3 tons which establishes a new high record. In 1939 the yield was 11.8 tons, and for the period 1929-38, the average yield is 11.3 tons.

Sugar production is placed at 1,761,000 short tons, equal to 1,884,000 tons raw value, and exceeds the previous largest output (1938) of 1,803,000 tons, raw value, and the 1939 production of 1,758,000 tons. The average annual production for the 10-year period (1929-38) is 1,391,000 tons, raw value.

The production of sugar beet pulp is reported at 189,000 tons of molasses pulp, compared with 175,000 tons in 1939; 114,000 tons of dried pulp, compared with 98,000; and 1,625,000 tons of wet pulp compared with 1,711,000 tons. mbp

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Beets planted in the fall in the Imperial Valley of California for harvesting and processing this spring are included in the 1940 production estimates.

The sugar yield per harvested acre continues to show improvement. The 1940 yield averaged 1.92 tons compared with 1.79 in 1939 and 1.81 in 1938, and 1.64 tons the average for the 10-year period 1929-38.

The crop of 1940 is notable for reasons other than being the largest sugarbeet and beet sugar crop ever produced in the United States. The early part of the growing season was mostly unfavorable, and the outlook was adverse in many of the sugarbeet States. But heavy rains came in the late summer, followed by abundant sunshine. This resulted in prolonging the growing season; and what had been regarded earlier as only an average prospect was turned into a new high-record crop. The unusually large yields obtained in many of the major beet States west of the Mississippi approached or exceeded the high yields at the harvest of 1938, - the previous high-record year.

California yields and production were the highest for any State with 16.2 tons per acre, over two and three-quarter million tons of beets and 454,000 short tons of sugar. Very favorable weather at the season's end made possible a substantial increase in the size of the late beets.

Colorado took second rank with a production of 313,000 tons of sugar. Such a satisfactory crop in Colorado in such a dry year as 1940 was attributed to the high percentage of acreage which was planted early. The beets made a good start before the drought and responded to the heavy rains which came in September. The yield of 14.9 tons was 4 tons above the 1939 yield.

In Idaho the crop experienced an especially favorable growing season, and averaged 16.1 tons; the wet September developed the growth of beets to exceptionally large yields. The crop in Utah developed slowly because of late planting and inadequate rainfall during the summer months. Some of the Utah beets were injured by the curly leaf resulting from "white fly" infestation. The beets that grew were of fairly good size and averaged 10.5 tons per acre.

The fall weather was ideal in Nebraska and added considerable tonnage, but the harvest was delayed somewhat because of the low sugar content. In Wyoming timely heavy rains played an important part in preventing short yields. Except in the Wheatland district, a beet crop of high yields and good quality was dug. Montana produced a record crop. The Dakotas and Kansas had satisfactory crops.

Michigan harvested over 1,000,000 tons of sugarbeets from 112,000 acres and produced 168,000 tons of sugar. In 1939, Michigan sugar production was 162,000 tons from 120,000 acres. The 1940 output of sugar is about 40 percent above the 10-year average of production in that State. Rainfall was ample and the yield was the highest since 1932.

SUGARCANE: Production of sugarcane for sugar (and seed) in 1940 was 4,268,000 tons, about one-third less than the 1939 production of 6,244,000 tons and slightly below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 4,439,000 tons. Of this total production, 3,881,000 tons was utilized for sugar, compared with 5,783,000 tons in 1939 and the average of 4,096,000 tons.

Production of sugar in 1940 was 336,000 tons, raw basis 96° equivalent, compared with 504,000 tons in 1939 and the average of 326,000 tons.

Louisiana: The sugar crop of 1940 in Louisiana is the smallest since 1933 when production was 209,000 tons. The final production of 235,000 short tons is much below expectations at the beginning of the 1940 season, only 54 percent of the 1939 production, which was 434,000 tons, and 82 percent of the 10-year average of 285,000 tons.

Cane ground for sugar totaled 2,925,000 short tons and 360,000 tons additional were reserved for seeding the 1941 crop. In the 1939 season 5,069,000 tons were milled for sugar and 430,000 tons were kept for seed.

Molasses production, including blackstrap, was 21,999,000 gallons, a reduction of about one-third from the 32,400,000 gallons produced in 1939, and about 5 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 23,262,000 gallons. Blackstrap produced, and to be produced, is estimated at 13,293,000 gallons. Edible molasses (1st and 2d) amounted to 2,706,000 gallons.

Factories engaged in processing the 1940 cane crop for sugar numbered sixty-five.

The 1940 growing season was unusually adverse. The weather for the most part was extremely variable. Not long after the protracted period of very cold weather in January, when temperatures in the sugar district fell below freezing, it began to be evident that the cane crop would be short. Cold and warm spells, drought and floods alternated during the growing period. In August a tropical storm of unusual intensity swept the coastal counties of the sugar district, flattening and otherwise damaging the cane.

Harvesting began in late October and the labor supply was ample. Because of the light tonnage the grinding season was the shortest in many years. At times the tonnage available to the mills was so light that some of the mills were forced to close down temporarily until cane could be obtained in sufficient quantity to warrant a resumption of operations. The last factory finished its grinding by December 16. During the harvest period the weather was mostly favorable, excepting that in mid-November field work was interrupted by torrential rains, which were followed by a cold wave during which the temperatures dropped below 25°. Some of the frozen cane was left standing in the fields. Topping was heavy and this resulted in reduced sugar yields.

The area of cane harvested for sugar was 225,000 acres, and the average yield was 13.0 tons per acre--40 percent less than the 21.5 tons obtained at the harvest of 1939. The sugar yield averaged 161 pounds, raw value, per ton of cane, compared with 171 pounds in the 1939 season when 236,000 acres were cut for sugar.

Florida: The 1940-41 sugarcane harvest in Florida yielded 956,000 short tons of cane for sugar and 27,000 tons for seed. The area cut for sugar was 29,700 acres, and the average yield per acre was 32.1 tons.

Sugar produced amounted to 101,000 short tons, raw basis 96° equivalent, which establishes a new high record for Florida. Production in 1939-40 was 70,000 tons, manufactured from 714,000 tons of cane cut from 20,100 acres yielding 35.5 tons per acre.

Blackstrap production was 5,315,000 gallons, an increase of 26 percent over the 1939 production of 4,207,000 gallons.

Weather conditions during the growing and grinding seasons were generally favorable.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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PASTURES: Both farm pastures and ranges appear to have a better than average start.

The spring has been late in the eastern half of the country, and in northern States from Ohio to Montana there has been some lack of adequate rainfall but prospects for pastures and ranges now appear favorable in nearly all parts of the country. On April 1 the condition of pastures averaged 77 percent of normal this year compared with 71 percent a year ago and a 1930-39 average condition of 74 percent. The condition of western ranges on April 1 was the highest for the date since 1931.

In the West there is generally an ample carry-over of old feed on pastures and ranges and in the early range areas the new grass which has started well under the influence of mild spring temperatures is furnishing more than the usual feed for livestock. In the Great Plains States, April 1 pastures were reported better than last year, and in all but Nebraska better than average for the date. Compared with a year ago the greatest difference was reported in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas where, although delayed by the coolness of the season, grazing crops have good prospects due to favorable moisture conditions.

In the South from Arkansas and Louisiana eastward pastures are late and the April 1 condition was below the 10-year average for the date, chiefly because of cool weather during March and lack of winter rainfall in some areas. However, moisture conditions now appear favorable in most areas and normal development is to be expected with the coming of warmer weather.

In portions of the Ohio Valley and in Missouri the dry weather in recent months has not favored the early growth of pastures. In other northern and north-eastern States where pastures had made little growth the April 1 reports indicate about usual prospects.

MILK PRODUCTION: On April 1 the nation's milk cows were producing record quantities of milk for so early in the season. Production per milk cow in herds kept by crop correspondents exceeded previous high April 1 records by 2 percent, and production a year ago by nearly 3 percent. And with 2 percent more milk cows on farms than at this time last year, total daily milk production appears to have been nearly 5 percent greater than on April 1 last year and more than that much above production in earlier years. If the milk produced on April 1 this year were divided evenly among the more than 132 million people in this country, each would have received 4 percent more than at the same season in any of the previous 16 years since the Department started collecting records on milk production.

The heavy milk flow was apparent in nearly all parts of the country. In all major groups of States except the South Central, the reported production per cow on April 1 was more than 7 percent above the 10-year average for the date. Record high figures were reported from a group of northern States extending from the western Great Lakes region to the Pacific coast. Included among the States in this group were the nation's three top-ranking dairy manufacturing States; Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, and also North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington. In New York production per cow equaled the previous high record for April 1 established a year ago. The unusually high rate of production in northern States appears to reflect continued feeding of abundant grain supplies on farms together with moderate late-March temperatures from Minnesota westward.

In the South, however, where cool weather has delayed early feed from pastures the rate of increase in milk production during March was somewhat less than usual this year. In Central and western Gulf Coast States April 1 production per cow was

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below the 10-year average for the date, a condition shared by only 2 States outside this area. On April 1 the proportion of the milk cows in the South Central States reported being milked was unusually small for that time of the year.

For the country as a whole April 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 14.84 pounds compared with 14.45 pounds last year and an average of 13.53 pounds in the period 1930-39. In these herds 70.1 percent of the milk cows were reported in production, slightly less than on April 1 in the past two years but otherwise the highest in a record dating back to 1925.

EGG PRODUCTION: The April 1 rate of lay in farm flocks was 54.7 eggs per 100 layers compared with 53.0 eggs a year ago, when the rate was near to the 10-year (1930-39) average of 53.6 eggs. This is the first report this year which has not established a new high record. However, the aggregate of the first of the month layings this year from January to April, inclusive, is the largest of record for the period. It is 10 percent larger than in 1940 and 15 percent above the 10-year average.

Although the rate of lay on April 1 was below the record high of April 1938, it was above the rate of last year in all geographic areas except the West, where it fell 1 percent. The rate exceeded last year by 3 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central and 1 percent in the East North Central areas.

The 10-year April 1 average rate of lay was exceeded in all parts of the country except the East North Central States, where the rate was 1 percent below average. Increases over the 10-year average were 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and South Central, 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the North Atlantic areas.

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WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21.0	25.2	23.0	5,572	7,904	7,222
N.J.	20.5	18.3	18.0	1,232	1,316	1,350
Pa.	19.2	19.9	20.5	19,229	18,594	19,168
Ohio	19.4	21.3	18.5	40,718	42,097	37,333
Ind.	16.8	19.1	17.0	30,321	30,030	27,200
Ill.	17.2	22.3	16.5	36,413	39,555	30,772
Mich.	20.3	23.3	20.5	16,651	17,602	15,190
Wis.	15.7	19.0	19.5	628	800	858
Minn.	16.1	23.0	18.0	3,146	4,008	3,242
Iowa	16.4	22.7	12.0	6,944	7,680	4,056
Mo.	13.6	17.6	9.5	26,989	31,690	17,461
S.Dak.	7.0	6.1	6.0	1,365	1,100	1,350
Nebr.	11.2	11.2	8.5	41,151	33,696	28,500
Kans.	9.2	9.9	11.5	131,460	123,648	149,454
Del.	16.9	18.5	17.5	1,496	1,406	1,330
Md.	18.6	18.7	18.5	8,342	7,566	7,474
Va.	14.0	15.0	13.5	8,643	8,463	7,790
W.Va.	14.5	13.1	13.0	2,154	2,016	2,002
N.C.	10.6	13.2	11.5	4,807	6,132	5,727
S.C.	9.5	12.1	11.0	1,364	2,688	2,530
Ga.	8.5	9.4	9.0	1,270	1,880	1,800
Ky.	12.8	12.8	12.5	5,520	5,625	5,675
Tenn.	10.8	12.8	11.0	4,403	5,116	4,609
Ala.	9.6	10.7	11.0	58	75	77
Ark.	7.8	8.0	9.0	557	352	396
Okla.	9.8	12.1	13.0	47,682	56,332	62,959
Tex.	6.8	6.9	9.5	31,360	29,355	41,420
Mont.	11.1	15.0	16.0	10,790	19,120	23,392
Idaho	18.6	22.1	20.0	13,083	16,176	14,320
Wyo.	6.2	8.7	11.0	1,307	2,090	2,893
Colo.	6.4	8.4	11.0	8,745	9,888	14,014
N.Mex.	6.1	4.1	3.5	2,478	1,410	1,172
Ariz.	22.2	20.5	22.0	880	819	836
Utah	15.0	15.0	17.0	2,987	2,976	3,400
Nev.	25.7	27.0	28.0	63	108	140
Wash.	19.7	24.9	26.0	24,568	25,984	41,210
Oreg.	16.4	20.2	21.5	12,431	12,484	14,856
Calif.	16.0	13.6	14.0	12,605	11,370	12,250
U.S.	11.8	13.4	13.3	569,417	539,151	616,128

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	Percent of previous year's crop:				Quantity		
	Average			Average			
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941	
	Percent			Thousand bushels			
Me.	27	8	30	27	7	26	
N.Y.	29	26	22	1,516	1,359	1,759	
N.J.	18	16	21	223	187	276	
Pa.	21	17	23	4,064	3,302	4,321	
Ohio	18	13	16	7,067	4,830	6,742	
Ind.	14	10	14	4,293	2,761	4,221	
Ill.	12	8	9	4,384	3,318	3,614	
Mich.	29	31	37	4,903	4,893	6,590	
Wis.	32	38	47	697	513	819	
Minn.	33	45	40	7,410	9,949	12,828	
Iowa	22	22	27	1,497	1,518	2,193	
Mo.	13	9	12	3,123	2,739	5,805	
N.Dak.	35	38	39	20,514	30,046	37,851	
S.Dak.	64	53	52	7,822	10,065	13,635	
Nebr.	22	29	41	8,704	10,549	14,277	
Kans.	14	16	20	18,497	17,865	24,770	
Del.	11	4.7	8.5	164	61	120	
Md.	10	6	8	896	441	605	
Va.	16	11	18	1,439	345	1,523	
W.Va.	21	22	27	438	462	544	
N.C.	18	17	20	825	867	1,226	
S.C.	8	8.7	13	98	210	349	
Ga.	10	16	17	129	283	320	
Ky.	7	5.5	6.5	384	224	366	
Tenn.	9	8.3	9	390	342	460	
Ala.	7	15	10	4	9	8	
Ark.	7	8	15	44	31	53	
Okla.	11	11	14	5,440	6,648	7,886	
Tex.	5	6	10	2,000	1,742	2,936	
Mont.	27	39	37	9,300	20,074	20,746	
Idaho	18	27	28	4,572	5,754	6,827	
Wyo.	29	22	35	806	619	1,194	
Colo.	17	25	33	2,140	3,241	4,475	
N.Mex.	10	11	13	305	416	224	
Ariz.	5	7	9	35	56	74	
Utah	24	21	24	1,230	838	1,167	
Nev.	17	22	25	67	91	111	
Wash.	7	9	10	3,118	3,944	4,181	
Oreg.	9	14	14	1,704	2,255	2,406	
Calif.	3	1	2	331	122	227	
U.S.	17.4	20.5	24.0	130,615	153,776	195,755	

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1 1/

State	Percent of previous year's crop				Quantity		
	Average		1941	Average	1940		1941
	1930-39	1940			1930-39	1940	
	Percent				Thousand bushels		
Me.	20	21	23	21	33	27	
N. H.	33	15	19	48	18	23	
Vt.	24	23	26	97	74	58	
Mass.	39	14	24	147	39	59	
R. I.	40	35	40	28	29	16	
Conn.	38	45	37	194	193	148	
N. Y.	35	38	43	1,790	2,367	2,082	
N. J.	45	46	55	2,612	2,535	3,067	
Pa.	40	41	42	16,245	18,348	17,153	
Ohio	35	39	35	44,995	63,102	59,519	
Ind.	38	41	38	55,485	83,995	52,036	
Ill.	50	65	58	148,884	259,516	184,612	
Mich.	34	44	42	11,489	20,198	15,961	
Wis.	28	37	44	8,952	14,820	18,936	
Minn.	34	62	61	35,051	103,622	82,433	
Iowa	46	80	81	169,608	377,270	358,364	
Mo.	41	47	49	38,523	54,559	55,267	
N. Dak.	19	27	28	395	898	1,631	
S. Dak.	40	59	57	12,754	23,376	23,512	
Nebr.	61	71	74	60,154	52,999	67,013	
Kans.	52	42	43	19,064	12,160	13,375	
Del.	42	40	47	1,612	1,624	1,803	
Md.	41	40	45	6,170	6,898	7,466	
Va.	38	38	39	11,483	12,982	13,311	
W. Va.	31	34	33	3,708	4,448	3,965	
N. C.	42	44	47	17,232	20,283	20,385	
S. C.	42	41	43	9,217	10,243	10,222	
Ga.	43	37	47	17,472	13,366	21,667	
Fla.	51	27	40	2,062	1,557	3,450	
Ky.	37	33	39	23,189	22,762	26,900	
Tenn.	39	34	42	23,677	17,510	28,382	
Ala.	44	40	45	17,978	13,320	19,136	
Miss.	39	36	41	15,173	12,393	16,325	
Ark.	37	34	40	11,009	10,551	16,615	
La.	30	30	36	6,350	6,777	8,340	
Okla.	26	21	29	8,492	5,454	11,298	
Tex.	28	28	33	20,599	19,004	28,796	
Mont.	24	30	26	113	262	282	
Idaho	30	32	37	264	280	390	
Wyo.	26	20	29	272	173	252	
Colo.	30	25	44	3,988	1,587	3,707	
N. Mex.	35	26	51	918	561	1,057	
Ariz.	19	40	35	72	78	98	
Utah	17	16	12	34	25	24	
Nev.	14	9	11	4	5	7	
Wash.	21	17	30	89	70	130	
Oreg.	23	28	26	216	304	266	
Calif.	26	25	40	402	347	522	
U. S.	40.9	54.3	54.2	828,331	1,273,015	1,180,078	

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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OATS STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	44	45	45	1,388	2,069	2,034
N.H.	39	32	30	111	83	84
Vt.	35	35	33	644	658	581
Mass.	26	30	18	46	69	43
R.I.	27	35	25	17	22	15
Conn.	29	38	21	57	66	44
N.Y.	41	43	40	9,493	11,097	11,986
N.J.	39	33	36	522	416	511
Pa.	40	38	40	10,447	9,984	12,432
Ohio	32	33	35	14,109	10,940	15,708
Ind.	31	31	30	13,546	7,820	14,985
Ill.	36	34	36	42,001	31,457	54,899
Mich.	39	42	45	15,048	17,939	27,220
Wis.	36	36	42	27,356	25,564	40,653
Minn.	41	41	41	54,107	62,177	74,126
Iowa	42	43	45	78,000	66,863	92,988
Mo.	30	33	29	10,635	13,504	14,094
N.Dak.	60	54	53	13,863	18,655	17,719
S.Dak.	66	47	44	19,215	20,647	23,426
Nebr.	45	50	43	19,886	10,288	15,377
Kans.	26	18	27	8,421	3,811	11,771
Del.	26	8	20	22	7	17
Md.	29	20	30	397	226	536
Va.	24	20	26	546	320	502
W.Va.	32	38	37	668	555	541
D.C.	16	17	17	696	937	1,012
P.C.	9	13	11	882	1,497	1,198
Ga.	10	10	6.5	674	895	561
Fla.	5	8	2.5	5	10	3
Ky.	23	24	21	464	228	294
Tenn.	14	13	18	231	188	317
Ala.	7	7	13	164	199	390
Miss.	8	14	18	87	383	680
Ark.	15	14	15	406	407	459
La.	14	6	22	124	100	436
Okla.	21	15	24	5,640	3,167	7,745
Tex.	24	20	28	8,725	5,750	10,395
Mont.	50	55	59	2,884	4,401	5,330
Idaho	38	31	26	1,884	1,932	1,328
Wyo.	46	53	45	1,286	1,213	1,312
Colo.	43	33	41	1,907	1,388	1,857
N.Mex.	27	20	21	157	128	137
Ariz.	11	9	11	31	21	33
Utah	34	33	35	458	323	576
Nev.	27	20	55	35	49	154
Wash.	35	35	25	2,697	3,927	2,164
Oreg.	28	27	19	2,536	3,166	1,510
Calif.	7	3	3	225	118	130
U.S.	36.6	36.9	38.0	373,240	345,664	469,913

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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RYE				PASTURE			
Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average	1940	1941	Average	1940	1941	
	1930-39			1930-39			
	Percent			Percent			
Me.	-	-	-	89	89	84	
N.H.	-	-	-	86	81	89	
Vt.	-	-	-	93	88	95	
Mass.	-	-	-	89	92	89	
R.I.	-	-	-	82	72	88	
Conn.	-	-	-	87	86	96	
N.Y.	83	82	87	80	76	87	
N.J.	90	82	82	82	72	78	
Pa.	83	80	83	78	79	81	
Ohio	85	79	85	77	73	76	
Ind.	84	78	85	77	73	72	
Ill.	87	82	83	78	76	74	
Mich.	80	88	87	75	84	67	
Wis.	84	83	92	80	79	89	
Minn.	80	71	89	74	75	87	
Iowa	88	78	83	80	78	84	
Mo.	82	76	56	72	69	64	
N.Dak.	65	57	80	55	64	76	
S.Dak.	70	61	78	59	60	70	
Nebr.	76	56	71	68	58	63	
Kans.	77	45	83	64	56	74	
Del.	85	84	83	79	77	77	
Md.	84	85	83	76	72	75	
Va.	83	78	79	76	66	67	
W.Va.	82	81	80	75	68	68	
N.C.	82	81	82	77	71	74	
S.C.	74	76	79	64	63	61	
Ga.	78	73	78	68	63	66	
Fla.	-	-	-	72	68	71	
Ky.	84	74	73	74	65	64	
Tenn.	82	77	83	73	58	65	
Ala.	-	-	-	67	64	65	
Miss.	-	-	-	68	62	63	
Ark.	-	-	-	70	65	65	
La.	-	-	-	70	66	64	
Okla.	73	48	84	63	53	72	
Tex.	73	67	84	70	62	82	
Mont.	77	77	88	66	80	83	
Idaho	92	95	95	86	97	89	
Wyo.	69	63	85	73	71	79	
Colo.	64	59	90	68	69	82	
N.Mex.	-	-	-	70	75	82	
Ariz.	-	-	-	90	84	98	
Utah	87	90	91	84	88	87	
Nev.	-	-	-	83	96	91	
Wash.	82	93	96	77	91	91	
Oreg.	88	98	92	81	94	91	
Calif.	-	86	88	81	88	93	
U.S.	76	69	81	74	71	77	

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	:		Production 1/		
and	:	Average	:	:	Indicated
State	:	1929-38	:	1938	1939
					1940
				Thousand boxes	

ORANGES:

California, all	34,957	41,420	44,404	43,576
Valencias	19,830	23,450	26,883	27,506
Navels & Misc.	15,127	17,970	17,521	19,270
Florida, all	19,614	33,300	28,000	30,306
Early & Midseason	2/ 12,125	17,150	15,600	16,500
Valencias	2/ 8,108	12,750	10,000	11,000
Tangerines	2/ 2,467	3,400	2,400	2,800
Texas	947	2,815	2,360	2,850
Arizona	213	430	520	600
Alabama	79	96	75	1
Mississippi	44	85	59	3/
Louisiana	271	385	228	253
7 States 4/	56,125	78,531	75,646	80,530

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	14,037	23,300	15,900	21,000
Seedless	2/ 5,033	7,800	6,500	7,200
Other	2/ 10,533	15,500	9,400	13,800
Texas	5,029	15,670	14,400	14,400
Arizona	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800
California	1,640	1,924	1,275	1,840
4 States 4/	21,958	43,594	35,175	40,040

LEMONS:

California 4/	8,233	11,106	11,963	13,538
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LIMES:

Florida	28	95	95	5/ 80
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1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Short-time average. 3/ Failure reported.

4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 75 lb. net.

5/ Dec. 1 indicated production.

PEACHES

EARLY POTATOES 1/

	April 1 Condition			April 1 Condition		
State	Average			Average		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941

North Carolina	73	76	87	79	82	82
South Carolina	67	72	83	72	71	80
Georgia	65	82	81	72	70	75
Florida	66	78	79	75	70	75
Alabama	65	71	79	74	76	81
Mississippi	65	66	79	72	70	70
Arkansas	53	70	82	77	78	72
Louisiana	66	76	74	77	71	76
Oklahoma	42	71	79	78	75	79
Texas	55	77	85	72	73	73
California	--	--	--	87	93	90
11 States 2/	62	75	82	76	76	73

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.

2/ For peaches, averages are for 10 States.

SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)

Acreage planted			Acreage harvested		
State	Average		Average		
	1929-38	1939	1929-38	1939	1940
Thousand acres					
Ohio	37	51	45	32	47
Mich.	109	125	123	99	120
Nebr.	75	80	75	71	69
Mont.	62	77	86	58	74
Idaho	57	77	75	51	73
Wyo.	50	55	49	46	49
Colo.	196	167	152	182	145
Utah	52	55	51	48	53
Calif.	114	171	182	107	166
Other	108	132	137	98	121
U.S.	862	990	975	792	917

SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)							BEET SUGAR		
Yield per acre				Production			Production 1/		
State	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940
	Short tons			Thous. short tons			Thous. short tons		
Ohio	8.4	7.7	9.1	258	363	375	30	42	45
Mich.	7.9	8.6	9.1	792	1,033	1,022	118	162	168
Nebr.	12.6	11.4	13.3	897	790	933	116	106	115
Mont.	12.0	12.1	14.0	700	894	1,166	99	140	163
Idaho	11.3	13.5	16.1	600	985	1,141	88	127	145
Wyo.	12.0	11.0	14.2	552	539	667	90	92	93
Colo.	12.4	10.6	14.9	2,248	1,543	2,092	332	262	313
Utah	12.5	12.9	10.5	602	683	504	88	100	74
Calif.	13.0	16.3	16.2	1,418	2,707	2,803	231	453	454
Other	8.9	10.3	11.4	870	1,244	1,489	108	159	191
U.S.	11.3	11.8	13.3	8,937	10,781	12,192	1,300	1,643	1,761

^{1/} Includes some sugar manufactured from beets and beet molasses originating in other States.

SUGAR BEET PULP PRODUCTION

Item	Average		
	1929-38	1939	1940
Thous. short tons			
Molasses pulp	141	175	189
Dried pulp	85	98	114
Moist pulp	1/1,475	1,711	1,625

^{1/} Short-time average.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	:1929-38:	1939	: 1940	:1929-38:	1939	: 1940	:1929-38:	1939	: 1940
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		

For sugar

La.	214.6	236	225	16.5	21.5	13.0	3,627	5,069	2,925
Fla.	14.7	20.1	29.7	31.2	35.5	32.1	469	714	956
Total	229.3	256.1	254.7	17.4	22.6	15.2	4,096	5,783	3,881

For seed

La.	19.6	20	30	16.6	21.5	12.0	324	430	360
Fla.	.6	.8	.7	32.3	37.1	39.5	19	31	27
Total	20.2	20.8	30.7	17.0	22.2	12.6	343	461	387

For sugar and seed

La.	234.2	256	255	16.5	21.5	12.9	3,951	5,499	3,285
Fla.	15.3	20.9	30.4	31.3	35.5	32.3	488	745	983
Total	249.5	276.9	285.4	17.4	22.5	15.0	4,439	6,244	4,268

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

State	Sugar per ton			Sugar produced			Molasses ¹ / ₂ , including		
	: 96° equivalent			: 96° equivalent			blackstrap		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	:1929-38:	1939	: 1940	:1929-38:	1939	: 1940	:1929-38:	1939	: 1940
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
La.	156	171	161	285	434	235	23,262	32,400	21,999
Fla.	170	195	211	41	70	101	3,057	4,207	5,315
Total	157	174	173	326	504	336	26,318	36,607	27,314

¹/₂ Blackstrap only in Florida.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 10, 1941

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	: April 1 : :(Avg.) 1930-39:	: April 1 : 1939	: April 1 : 1940	: April 1 : 1941
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Me.	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.6
N.H.	15.0	14.6	15.9	13.6
Vt.	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.4
Mass.	17.9	17.3	18.5	19.5
Conn.	17.2	17.6	17.9	17.6
N. Y.	17.3	18.2	19.3	19.3
N. J.	19.3	19.6	19.5	19.6
Pa.	17.1	17.7	17.8	18.1
N. ATL.	16.95	17.76	18.07	18.22
Ohio	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.2
Ind.	13.5	14.5	13.8	14.7
Ill.	14.5	15.9	15.8	16.1
Mich.	17.3	18.6	18.3	18.5
Wis.	17.2	17.8	18.4	19.1
E. N. CENT.	15.87	16.75	17.02	17.43
Minn.	17.4	18.5	18.7	19.6
Iowa	14.6	16.2	15.9	16.8
Mo.	9.3	10.2	9.2	9.9
N. Dak.	12.1	13.8	14.5	15.5
S. Dak.	11.3	12.7	12.5	13.1
Nebr.	13.7	14.8	14.4	14.4
Kans.	14.4	15.5	14.0	15.7
W. N. CENT.	13.57	14.88	14.76	15.33
Md.	13.8	16.4	15.7	15.0
Va.	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.9
W. Va.	9.2	9.3	9.2	8.6
N. C.	10.1	11.1	10.7	10.9
S. C.	9.7	10.1	9.6	9.9
Ga.	8.2	9.1	8.2	8.6
S. ATL.	9.94	11.02	10.22	10.69
Ky.	9.7	10.2	9.8	10.3
Tenn.	8.8	9.8	8.6	9.4
Ala.	7.6	8.7	7.5	8.0
Miss.	7.0	7.5	6.4	6.1
Ark.	7.9	8.6	7.7	8.5
Okla.	10.8	11.7	10.6	10.8
Tex.	9.3	9.6	8.8	9.1
S. CENT.	8.96	9.62	8.74	9.14
Mont.	12.4	14.9	14.6	15.0
Idaho	16.4	16.8	18.7	19.1
Wyo.	11.5	12.7	13.2	13.6
Colo.	13.6	15.1	15.0	16.0
Wash.	16.8	17.6	18.0	18.2
Oreg.	15.8	16.7	17.4	17.6
Calif.	19.8	19.7	21.0	20.2
West.	15.21	16.42	17.53	17.73
U. S.	13.53	14.51	14.45	14.84

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, APRIL 1 1/				
State	: Av. 1930-39	: 1939	: 1940	: 1941
	Number			
Me.	59.3	60.2	62.0	63.8
N.H.	62.3	63.7	59.4	61.7
Vt.	58.3	62.5	60.6	57.6
Mass.	61.0	63.1	60.8	64.1
R.I.	55.6	61.9	59.0	63.0
Conn.	59.3	61.5	59.4	61.1
N.Y.	53.9	54.9	53.6	53.6
N.J.	55.4	53.8	55.8	56.8
Pa.	55.7	58.2	54.3	56.7
N. ATL.	55.9	58.0	55.4	56.7
Ohio	55.5	57.4	54.0	54.8
Ind.	57.2	60.7	56.8	58.4
Ill.	52.7	56.5	52.1	52.0
Mich.	53.4	52.1	50.4	52.8
Wis.	51.8	51.6	49.7	49.5
E. N. CENT.	54.1	56.1	52.8	53.5
Minn.	48.5	49.8	47.4	47.4
Iowa	49.8	54.0	48.3	50.7
Mo.	55.6	58.5	55.4	56.7
N. Dak.	45.7	49.6	47.2	47.4
S. Dak.	48.6	53.8	47.0	49.5
Nebr.	53.5	59.1	53.4	56.5
Kans.	56.8	60.3	59.4	61.3
W. N. CENT.	52.1	55.7	51.8	53.6
Del.	52.2	55.2	54.0	59.4
Md.	53.4	55.1	54.0	56.2
Va.	53.5	56.7	52.3	55.7
W. Va.	55.4	57.9	54.8	53.1
N. C.	51.6	55.8	53.9	55.5
S. C.	49.0	50.2	50.4	50.3
Ga.	47.9	49.5	48.5	48.9
Fla.	53.4	57.2	56.5	59.1
S. ATL.	52.0	54.8	52.7	54.4
Ky.	53.2	57.0	53.1	56.3
Tenn.	51.1	53.2	48.7	52.0
Ala.	51.3	53.6	50.7	52.4
Miss.	50.2	52.3	48.8	49.0
Ark.	54.9	56.7	54.9	56.0
La.	48.8	50.7	50.4	49.4
Okla.	55.8	60.4	57.1	59.5
Tex.	54.2	56.0	56.2	55.1
S. CENT.	53.2	55.8	53.7	54.7
Mont.	53.6	58.6	54.9	55.4
Idaho	56.1	55.7	59.1	61.1
Wyo.	53.3	56.5	56.4	52.8
Colo.	52.4	56.4	56.3	54.3
N. Mex.	53.2	55.6	55.3	51.0
Ariz.	54.4	62.0	60.7	56.5
Utah	58.4	56.7	60.2	59.9
Nev.	56.7	59.6	61.0	55.9
Wash.	58.0	57.9	60.7	60.4
Oreg.	61.6	63.5	62.9	62.7
Calif.	58.8	59.2	59.2	59.0
West.	57.3	58.6	59.1	58.6
U.S.	53.6	56.3	53.0	54.7

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

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